There are about 10 active North Warning Sites remaining in the West Kitikmeot (Map 29). Since the outset of the planning process in the West Kitikmeot, residents have expressed their concerns The responsible Authorizing Agency will, in areas of known Wolverine ranges as illustrated on Map, require the submission of a management plan that describes how cumulative effects, fragmen-Wolverine **Active NWS** (Formerly DEW Line) The West Kitikmeot about waste sites and other forms of environmental degradation. People want the waste sites to be cleaned up as soon as possible, tation and disturbance of the species habitat will be managed. The plan must also include a description of the measures that will be Planning Region in Nunavut and Canada with priority given to hazardous sites and those near communities. Needless to say, they also want the land use plan to ensure that taken to control human and wolverine conflict near the site. The plan must be developed to the highest Federal or Territorial there is no further abandonment of waste in the region. Determining the most efficient method of cleaning up the hundreds of abandoned waste sites in the region is a problem that confronts governments, private land owners and all residents of the West Kitikmeot. Standards and will be subject to approval by government. Caribou is one of the most important sources of protein for the peo-ple of the West Kitikmeot and it constitutes the backbone of harvest-ing activities. Inuit of the region have repeatedly emphasized the importance of caribou to their way of life; their historical dependence on caribou is a distinct feature of Inuit culture. Caribou is a major The Queen Maud Gulf Bird Sanctuary is a legislated conservation Caribou Calving Critical Archaeological Once destroyed, heritage sites can never be replaced. Fortunately, area. It is also a Wetland of International Importance and an International Biological Program (IBP) site. The Sanctuary supports there is increasing awareness among the general public of the vul-nerability of cultural sites and artefacts. Residents want known her-Bird Water and **Ice Crossings** international biological riogram (per) site. The Sainctury supports virtually the entire world population of Ross' geese and about 15 percent of the Canadian population of lesser snow geese. Jenny Lind Island, located north of the Queen Maud Gulf Bird Sanctuary and about 120 kms southeast of Cambridge Bay, also supland use activities. They also want to prevent damage to undiscovered sites. Identification is the first step in affording that protection, so the NPC has been working to help identify archaeological sites source of food in the region, and is vital to the health of Inuit and other community residents. Map illustrates that four caribou herds in the West Kitikmeot: (1) Bathurst, (2) Bluenose, (3) Ahiak, and (4) Dolphin and Union. The Bathurst, the Bluenose and the Ahiak herds are made up of barrenground caribou that range throughout the region's mainland. ports a significant portion of nesting migratory birds. The Lambert Channel is a narrow stretch of water between Dolphin and Union Strait and Coronation Gulf, near Kugluktuk. A small polynya occurs in the southern part of Dolphin and Union Strait between Victoria Island and the mainland. The polynya is "a critical feeding area prior to nest initiation" and a "... heavily used hunting route for nearby Inuit communities." Bathurst Sutherland and Gunn (1996) Bathurst Gunn, Dragon, and Boulanger (2001) Dolphin and Union Brent Patterson (2001) Bluenose RWED, GNWT (2001) Ahlak Gunn, Fournier, and Nishi (2000) Caribou Water Crossings Lee Crossings Lambert Channel Polynya Jenny Lind Island Queen Maud Gulf Bird Sanctuar The West Kitikmeot region has been inhabited for the past 3,000 years. Nomadic hunters (the ancestors of modern-day Inuit), the Copper Inuit, European explorers and traders, and, finally, missionar-Polar bears in the West Kitikmeot belong mainly to the M'Clintock Arctic char are readily accessible to most West Kitikmeot residents Important Polar bears in the West Alukmeot Delong mainly to the M Limbook. Channel population. The group comprises about 280 animals. The population has been depleted by over-harvesting and it is estimated that it will require about 25 years to return to a satisfactory state. This population decline is a warning that care must be taken to Articic Char are readily accessible to most west kulkment residents and visiting sport fishers. This fish species is important to the tradi-tional diet of Inuit, as a sport fishing commodity, and because of its commercial processing at Kitikmeot Foods in Cambridge Bay. A num-ber of arctic char lakes and rivers accessible to communities provide Historical Arctic Char Lakes and ies, have left behind physical remains that bear witness to their daily lives. These remains are a key source of information about the histo-Rivers sustainable livelihoods and commercial fishing opportunities to local residents. Community commercial harvest areas are shown on Map. Given the value of arctic char to the region it is felt that there needs ry of the culture; they provide an understanding of the people who lived in each era and their reliance on regional lands and resources. reduce disturbance of the animals that is caused by land use activi-ties. There is a hunting moratorium on the M'Clintock population. Denning areas, and habitat associated with denning, require protection. "The archaeological record of Nunavut is part of our Inuit spiritual and cultural identity. The things our ancestors left on the land help to be special management of the species and it's habitat in areas located near communities, in addition to those used by the commer-cial fishery. us to learn about how they lived." Char Lakes Char Rivers Approximately 500 barren-ground grizzly bears roam the West Kitikmeot. The population comprises two clusters: the Kugluktuk cluster and the Bathurst Inlet cluster. Average population density is 3.5 bears per 1,000 sq. kms. COSEWIC has classified the population Existing and Proposed Legislative Grizzly Nunavut communities would benefit from a conservation strategy The only documented Canadian location of Bering Wolfish is located at Bathurst Inlet. For this reason, the species was classified as threat-Bering - Wolffish where areas of unique historical, cultural or biological importance ened by COSEWIC in 2001. Due to a lack of data, the species subse-quently had its threatened status downgraded. Because of the highly specialized and localized habitat of this fish in the West Kitikmeot could be nominated for consideration as parks or conservation areas, **Conservation Areas** while understanding the positive and negative economic implica-tions of these decisions. A process such as this would also facilitate the use of IQ and TEK in decision-making, and is the best way to as "special concern". The typical range of an individual grizzly bear is approximately planning region, the NPC has determined that special management of the species is warranted. In er typical range or an inoutoual grizzy) pear is approximately 7,000sq, kms for males and 2,000 sq. kms for females, which means these animals are highly sensitive to disturbance from land use activities. The preferred home-range of grizzly bears contains eskers, tundra, and areas rich in lichen. honour commitments to Inuit, Nunavummiut and the international Queen Maud Gulf Migratory Bird Sanctuary Tuktu Nogait National Park Proposal Mount Pelly Territorial Park Proposal Peregrine falcons in the West Kitikmeot belong to the subspecies tundrius, which was designated as threatened in 1978; this rating Peregrine To develop the priority list referred to in the NLCA, the NPC transi-COSEWIC has identified the freshwater fourhorn sculpin as a species Fourhorn tion team mapped more than 190 sites in the West Kitikmeot, based largely on information from local residents. Each site was entered of special concern. As its name would suggest, this fish has four pro-tuberances on its head. It is also characterized by two dorsal fins, a Sculpin was changed to special concern on the COSEWIC list in 1992. It is illegal to hunt Peregrine falcons in Nunavut. Peregrine falcon habitat into a GIS database and its contents described. Many of these sites were created by mining exploration companies, others are the result of federal government activities, and still others were left behind by local residents. A number of the sites in the region are orphaned, i.e. (Freshwater) square caudal fin, an anal fin, small pelvic fins and large fanlike pec-torals. This scale-less fish is dark grey to brown in colour, with a inegal to finit relegion reaction in fundation. Freeging incloudes the nest site, the nesting territory (a range of approximately one kilometre), and the home range (which can extend up to 27 kms from the nest). Known habitat is shown on Map. "The destruction of breeding sites and breeding areas due to the expansion of human Habitat darker back, lighter sides and a light underbelly. The back and sides of this freshwater fourhorn sculpin are usually marked by four to or this resinvater rounnorn sculpin are usually marked by four to seven bands. Fourhorn sculpin can grow up to 34 cm. in length. The species inhabits Arctic lakes where no other freshwater species occur. "Fourhorn Sculpins are very susceptible to pollutants, such as those from mining activities." it is not known who is responsible for the mess. activities are factors in local declines of Peregrines. Human intrusion near nest sites can cause breeding interruptions and/or nest aban-donment." NUMAYUT Planning Commission 2097 (20) NUNAYUNMI PARNAIYIIT

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